## April 2004 Wind Summary Elk City Dobson Cellular Tower Sensors at 10, 40, 70, and 100 m\*



Height 10 m (33 ft) 40 m (131 ft) 70 m (230 ft) 100 m (328 ft)

Average V	Wind Speed
6.21 m/s	(13.9 mph)
8.04 m/s	(18.0  mph)
8.82 m/s	(19.8 mph)
9.65 m/s	(21.6 mph)

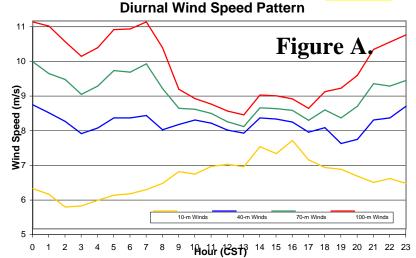
Wind Power Density
226 W/m<sup>2</sup>
410 W/m<sup>2</sup>
552 W/m<sup>2</sup>
725 W/m<sup>2</sup>



**BACKGROUND** - On October 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2003 OWPI installed wind monitoring equipment on a Dobson Cellular tower located 8 miles west of Elk City in cooperation the Oklahoma Association of Electric Cooperatives (OAEC) and Dobson Cellular.

**POTENTIAL ENERGY PRODUCTION** - A 1.5 MW wind turbine with a 70.5-m rotor diameter (i.e., GE Wind's 1.5 MW turbine) at a hub height of 70 meters, could have produced roughly 583372 kWh of electricity over the 31-day period. Based on year 2000 statistics from the Energy Information Administration, 583372 kWh is

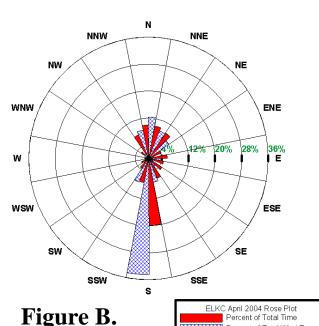
equivalent to the average monthly amount of electricity used by 540 Oklahoma households.



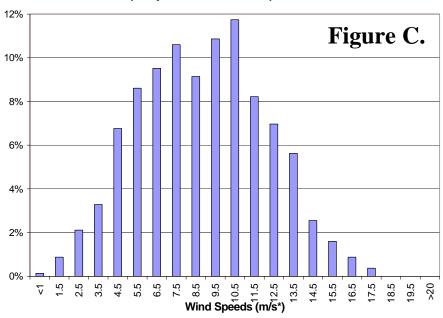
**SUMMARY** - (Figure A) The average-hourly wind speed is plotted for the three heights. The line chart illustrates the variation of wind speed with height, otherwise known as wind shear. Large wind shear values are typically observed during the night. The **Average Wind Shear Exponent** between 10 and 100 m is 0.3 (1/3<sup>rd</sup>). The exponent can be used in conjunction with Power Law Profile equation to calculate the average wind speed at other heights.

Frequency Distribution of Wind Speeds at 70 meters

(More On Back)



Percent of Total Wind Energy



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(Figure B) At the 70-meter level, the winds were from the south-southeast, south, and south-southwest directions 33% of the time, and these directions accounted for 49% of the total wind energy.

(Figure C) Categories or bins are labeled with the center point and have a width of 1 m/s. For example, the 11.5 m/s bin has a frequency of just over 8%, so wind speeds between 11.0 and 12.0 m/s occur just over 8% of the time.

The frequency distribution can be used to determine the performance of a wind turbine. For instance, a typical cutin wind speed for a wind turbine is 3 m/s, while a typical cut-out wind speed is 25 m/s. Based on wind data for the time period at 70-m, an operational wind turbine would have generated electricity for 97% of the month.

NOTES:



\*m/s – to convert meters per second to miles per hour multiply value by 2.24.

